

1 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

2 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

3  
4 MARGARET GANDOLFO, )

5 Plaintiff, )

6 vs. )

7 MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, )  
8 Commissioner, )  
9 Social Security Administration, )

10 Defendant. )

3:08-cv-00147-LRH (VPC)

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**  
**OF U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

May 19, 2009

11 This Report and Recommendation is made to the Honorable Larry R. Hicks, United States  
12 District Judge. The action was referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28  
13 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and LR IB 1-4. Before the court is plaintiff's motion for reversal of the  
14 Commissioner's decision (#9). Defendant opposed and filed a cross-motion to affirm (#12). For  
15 the reasons set forth below, the court recommends that plaintiff's motion for reversal (#9) be  
16 denied and defendant's cross-motion to affirm (#12) be granted.

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18 **I. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS**

19 On October 6, 2004, plaintiff Margaret Gandolfo ("plaintiff") filed an application for  
20 Social Security disability insurance benefits (AR 24). Plaintiff alleged disability based on carpal  
21 tunnel syndrome in both hands (AR 370). Plaintiff's claim was denied initially (AR 351-355) and  
22 on reconsideration (AR 345-47). On October 2, 2006, a hearing was held before Administrative  
23 Law Judge ("ALJ") Peter F. Belli, where plaintiff was represented by attorney Dennis A.  
24 Cameron (AR 21-34 (opinion); AR 581-617 (transcript)). The ALJ filed a written opinion on  
25 March 26, 2007, in which he upheld the denial of plaintiff's claim. Plaintiff requested  
26 administrative review on April 11, 2007 (AR 18), and the Appeals Council denied review on  
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February 1, 2008, making the ALJ's decision final (AR 10-13). Having exhausted all administrative remedies, plaintiff filed a complaint for judicial review on March 26, 2008 (#1).

## II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff was born on November 8, 1950, and was fifty-five years old at the time of her hearing (AR 588). Plaintiff completed high school and received training and a certification in data entry (AR 588-89). Plaintiff's last employment was in 2003 as an accounts receivable clerk (AR 589-90). Plaintiff's other past employment includes a data entry clerk, office manager, and cashier (AR 589-94). Plaintiff alleges that she became disabled on October 7, 2003, due to degenerative disc disease of the cervical spine, cervical stenosis, mild degenerative disc disease of the lumbar spine, a history of bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, a history of plantar fasciitis, and obesity (#9, p. 2). The ALJ found the plaintiff not disabled because he found she was capable of performing her past relevant work (AR 27). Specifically, the ALJ made the following findings:

1. The claimant meets the insured status requirements of the Social Security Act through December 31, 2008.
2. The claimant has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since October 7, 2003, the alleged onset date (20 CFR 404.1571 *et seq.*).
3. The claimant has the following severe impairments: degenerative disc disease of the cervical spine, cervical stenosis, mild degenerative disc disease of the lumbar spine, a history of bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, a history of plantar fasciitis, and obesity (20 CFR 404.1520(c)).
4. The claimant does not have an impairment or combination of impairments that meets or medically equals one of the listed impairments in 20 CFR Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1 (20 CFR 404.1520(d), 404.1525 and 404.1526).
5. After careful consideration of the entire record, the undersigned finds that the claimant has the residual functional capacity to: lift, carry, push and pull 20 pounds occasionally and 10 pounds frequently; sit eight hours of an eight-hour workday (with normal breaks); stand/walk six hours of an

1 eight-hour workday (with normal breaks); and occasionally  
 2 stoop, crouch, kneel, and crawl. She cannot climb ladders,  
 3 ropes or scaffolds. The claimant can frequently look up or  
 4 down, but cannot do so constantly. She cannot perform  
 5 constant fine fingering with the right dominant hand. She  
 should not work at unprotected heights or around dangerous  
 machinery.

6 6. The claimant is capable of performing past relevant work as  
 7 an accounting clerk, collection clerk, and office manager.  
 8 This work does not require performance of work-related  
 activities precluded by the claimant's residual functional  
 capacity (20 CFR 404.1565).

9 7. The claimant has not been under a disability, as defined in the  
 10 Social Security Act, from October 7, 2003 through the date of  
 11 this decision (20 CFR 404.1520(f)).

12 (AR 27-34).

### 13 **III. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

14 The court must uphold the decision of an administrative law judge if the ALJ properly  
 15 applied the correct legal standards and his findings of fact are supported by substantial evidence  
 16 in the record. *See Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1279 (9th Cir. 1996); 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).  
 17 "Substantial evidence" has been defined as "relevant evidence which a reasonable person might  
 18 accept as adequate to support a conclusion." *Matthews v. Shalala*, 10 F.3d 678, 679 (9th Cir.  
 19 1993); *see also Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971). Substantial evidence is more  
 20 than a mere scintilla but less than a preponderance. *See Jamerson v. Chater*, 112 F.3d 1064, 1066  
 21 (9th Cir. 1997), *citing Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1279. "To determine whether substantial evidence  
 22 exists [the court must] look at the record as a whole, considering both evidence that supports and  
 23 undermines the ALJ's findings. However, if the evidence is susceptible of more than one rational  
 24 interpretation, the decision of the ALJ must be upheld." *Orteza v. Shalala*, 50 F.3d 748, 749 (9th  
 25 Cir. 1995) (citations omitted). The ALJ alone is responsible for determining credibility, and for  
 26 resolving ambiguities. *Meanel v. Apfel*, 172 F.3d 1111, 1113 (9th Cir. 1999).  
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#### IV. DISCUSSION

Plaintiff argues that the ALJ improperly rejected the opinions of two of plaintiff's treating physicians and failed to properly assess plaintiff's RFC (#9, p. 4-8). Defendant's position is that the ALJ properly rejected the opinions of the two physicians. The ALJ explained in detail why he did not accept these two doctors' opinions and the ALJ's rejection is supported by substantial evidence in the record (#12, p. 4-9). Defendant also contends that the ALJ's RFC assessment is valid because his conclusions are supported by substantial evidence in the record. *Id.* p. 10.

##### A. Legal Framework

Pursuant to the SSA, the Secretary has adopted regulations which establish a formalized, five-step sequential evaluation process to determine whether a claimant is disabled. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520. The Administrative Law Judge considers: (1) whether the person is engaging in substantial gainful activity; (2) severity of the alleged impairment; (3) whether the impairment meets or equals a listed impairment and meets the duration requirement; (4) whether the individual is capable of doing work he or she has done in the past; and (5) whether the impairment prevents the person from doing any other work. *Id.* If at any point in the five-step inquiry it is determined that a claimant is or is not disabled, further review is unnecessary.

##### B. The Opinions of Plaintiff's Treating Physicians

Plaintiff contends that the ALJ improperly discredited the opinions of Drs. Walker and Miyagawa, two of plaintiff's treating physicians, because his reasons for discrediting were not based on substantial evidence in the record (#9, p. 4). Plaintiff argues that because the two opinions are almost identical, they serve to authenticate each other. *Id.* p. 5. Plaintiff is particularly concerned that the ALJ rejected these physicians' opinions related to plaintiff's expected rate of absenteeism. Both doctors found that plaintiff would likely have a rate of

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2 absenteeism in excess of three times per month; however, the ALJ found that plaintiff's  
3 symptoms would not warrant this level of absenteeism. Plaintiff asserts that "in making this  
4 determination, the ALJ substitutes his own opinion for the opinions of two qualified treating  
5 doctors...without pointing to any substantial evidence in the record which would support a finding  
6 that the Plaintiff could be expected to be absent less often than her doctors would anticipate." *Id.*  
7 p. 6. Additionally, plaintiff argues that she has a limited ability to walk, which precludes the  
8 performance of light work and makes her unable to perform her past relevant work. Further,  
9 plaintiff contends that she cannot sit for long periods of time, which precludes the performance  
10 of sedentary work and makes her unable to perform any other work that exists in significant  
11 numbers in the national economy. *Id.* p. 6-7. Plaintiff stipulates that the ALJ fairly and accurately  
12 summarized the material medical evidence of the record in this case. *Id.* p. 2.

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15 Defendant's position is that the ALJ properly rejected the opinions of Drs. Walker and  
16 Miyagawa because the ALJ found the opinions to be contradicted, and he provided specific and  
17 legitimate reasons for his rejection (#12, p. 4-5). Specifically, defendant notes that "the ALJ  
18 determined that the doctors' limitations were not supported by the objective medical evidence...,  
19 [or] by [the] doctors' own clinical findings." *Id.* p. 5-6. Further, "the ALJ rejected the extreme  
20 limitations because they were inconsistent with the conservative and sporadic treatment Plaintiff  
21 received." *Id.* p. 6. Therefore, the ALJ's rejection is supported by substantial evidence in the  
22 record. *Id.* Additionally, defendant maintains that the ALJ has no duty to accept a medical opinion  
23 merely because it is held by two physicians. *Id.* p. 9. Finally, it is the ALJ's duty to determine  
24 plaintiff's limitations based on the record as a whole, and "the ALJ is not bound to accept  
25 unsupported conclusions simply because they came from a treating source." *Id.*

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28 The ALJ found that plaintiff has the RFC to "lift, carry, push and pull 20 pounds

1 occasionally and ten pounds frequently; sit eight hours of an eight-hour workday (with normal  
2 breaks); stand/walk six hours of an eight-hour workday (with normal breaks); and occasionally  
3 stoop, crouch, kneel, and crawl....She cannot perform constant fine fingering with the right  
4 dominant hand” (AR 27). The ALJ stated that in making this finding, he considered all symptoms  
5 based on a two-step process that analyzes “whether there is an underlying medically determinable  
6 physical or mental impairment” and evaluates “the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of  
7 the claimant’s symptoms to determine the extent to which they limit the claimant’s ability to do  
8 basic work activities” (AR 28). The ALJ summarized plaintiff’s testimony at the hearing, and  
9 determined that her statements concerning the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of her  
10 symptoms were not entirely credible considering the evidence of record (AR 29). The ALJ then  
11 summarized, in detail, plaintiff’s medical history with regard to her complaints of disability (AR  
12 29-33).

15 First, the ALJ discussed Dr. Miyagawa’s treatment and opinions (AR 29). Plaintiff began  
16 seeing Dr. Miyagawa in December 2003 as a primary care physician. Plaintiff did not complain  
17 of neck or back pain or of upper extremities problems until June 2004. Dr. Miyagawa diagnosed  
18 plaintiff with right arm tendinitis, and told her to avoid heavy lifting and repetitive activities with  
19 her right arm and wrist. *Id.* Dr. Miyagawa also diagnosed and treated plaintiff for plantar fasciitis  
20 between June and August 2004. When plaintiff complained of joint pain in her elbows and hips  
21 in September 2004, Dr. Miyagawa referred her for physical therapy, an MRI, and for a  
22 neurological consultation. *Id.* Dr. Miyagawa referred plaintiff to Dr. Walker, a neurologist. Dr.  
23 Walker recommended physical therapy rather than surgery to help plaintiff with her neck pain and  
24 right upper extremity pain with periodic weakness (AR 30). Plaintiff returned to Dr. Miyagawa  
25 in June and July 2005, and complained of a recent exacerbation of neck pain. Dr. Miyagawa  
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1 referred plaintiff for physical therapy. He also noted that her condition had been stable since  
2 December 2004 before this recent flare-up. *Id.* Plaintiff saw Dr. Walker again in November 2005,  
3 a year after she had first visited him.

4 The ALJ also discussed treatment that plaintiff received from numerous other doctors,  
5 including Dr. Joseph Chambers, Dr. David Dapra, and consultants of Disability Determination  
6 Service (AR 30-32). The ALJ summarized plaintiff's medical complaints and treatment as  
7 follows:  
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9 In summary, the claimant has had intermittent complaints and treatment  
10 for plantar fasciitis, neck pain, upper extremities weakness, and more  
11 recently back pain. However, her allegations of very restrictive ongoing  
12 limitations in lifting, handling, sitting, standing and walking, as well as the  
13 need to lie down several times per day are not warranted by the evidence  
14 which shows intermittent complaints and generally conservative  
15 treatment....

16 Thus, the record shows that the claimant was seen for various disorders off  
17 and on, but the objective findings were generally normal or minimally  
18 abnormal. In addition, when she had an exacerbation of symptoms, they  
19 were readily treated with medication, physical therapy, and simple surgery.  
20 It is also noted that on occasion, there was some evidence of "give away"  
21 findings or complaints of weakness or numbness that followed no specific  
22 dermatomal pattern.

23 (AR 32).

24 The ALJ discredited numerous portions of Drs. Miyagawa's and Walker's medical source  
25 statements (AR 31-32). He summarized the medical source statements of each doctor in turn:

26 In August 2006, Dr. Walker completed a medical source statement which  
27 would preclude the claimant from performing even sedentary work on a  
28 full time basis. He based this on her diagnoses of low back pain, neck  
pain, and carpal tunnel syndrom. He stated that she could lift no more than  
10 pounds, stand/walk less than two hours total in a work day (no more  
than five minutes at a time), sit two hours total in a work day (no more  
than five minutes at a time). He did not assess manipulative limitations,  
but stated that a functional capacity evaluation was required to assess this  
function. He indicate[d] that the claimant would likely be absent from  
work more than three days per month.

1 In September 2006, Dr. Miyagawa completed a medical source statement  
2 assessing standing, walking, sitting, and lifting limitations similar to those  
3 assessed by Dr. Walker. He indicated that the limitations were due to  
4 chronic low back pain, cervical pain, irritable bowel syndrome, and carpal  
5 tunnel syndrome. He also stated that the claimant had postural and  
6 manipulative limitations. She was limited in her ability to type or use her  
7 hands.

8 *Id.*

9 The ALJ then went on to describe why he was discrediting these opinions as to each of  
10 plaintiff's physical limitations. First, the ALJ rejected Drs. Miyagawa and Walker's assessments  
11 of extreme standing and walking limitations (AR 33). He stated that the doctors "based these  
12 limitations on the claimant's neck and upper extremity disorders, and on mild back pain with no  
13 radiculopathy; disorders which would not result in severe standing and walking limitations. Their  
14 treatment records and diagnoses provide no basis for such extreme standing and walking  
15 limitations." *Id.* Second, the ALJ rejected the doctors' assessments that plaintiff could lift no  
16 more than ten pounds. He noted that Dr. Miyagawa had earlier precluded only "heavy lifting,"  
17 and that clinical findings had "generally shown full strength and little or negligible evidence of  
18 neurological changes." *Id.* Because of this, the ALJ determined that plaintiff's back impairment  
19 was minimal and did not warrant such restrictive lifting limitations. *Id.* Third, the ALJ rejected  
20 Dr. Miyagawa's opinion regarding plaintiff's manipulative limitations. The ALJ notes that he  
21 "included some mild manipulative limitations and mild neck posture limitations in consideration  
22 of the claimant's history of carpal tunnel syndrome. More restrictive limitations are not warranted  
23 based on the essentially normal clinical findings and good response from carpal tunnel release  
24 surgery." *Id.* Finally, the ALJ rejected the doctors' opinions regarding plaintiff's estimated rate  
25 of absenteeism. The ALJ noted that he found no basis for the doctors' conclusion that plaintiff  
26 would likely miss three days of work or more per month due to her impairments. *Id.* The ALJ  
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1 stated:

2 The claimant may occasionally have period[s] in which she misses work,  
3 such as during a very severe exacerbation of one of her disorders. But the  
4 record does not show that the claimant has pain exacerbations at such a  
5 frequency or degree that would warrant a projection of such a high degree  
6 of absenteeism. Thus, the opinions provided by Dr. Walker and Dr.  
7 Miyagawa are given little weight. Although they are treating sources, the  
8 extreme limitations they assessed are rejected because they are  
inconsistent with the level of treatment described in their treatment  
records. It is also inconsistent with the often normal clinical findings and  
the fact that the claimant sought only intermittent treatment with long  
periods of no treatment for her various disorders.

9 *Id.*

10 Cases within the Ninth Circuit distinguish between the opinions of (1) treating physicians,  
11 (2) examining physicians, and (3) non-examining physicians. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830  
12 (9th Cir. 1995). Generally, the opinions of treating physicians are afforded greater weight than  
13 the opinions of other physicians because treating physicians “are employed to cure and thus have  
14 a greater opportunity to know and observe the patient as an individual....” *Smolen v. Chater*, 80  
15 F.3d 1273, 1285 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations omitted). “A treating physician’s medical opinion as  
16 to the nature and severity of an individual’s impairment must be given controlling weight if that  
17 opinion is well-supported and not inconsistent with the other substantial evidence in the case  
18 record.” *Edlund v. Massanari*, 253 F.3d 1152, 1157 (9th Cir. 2001) *citing* SSR 96-2p.

20 The ALJ may disregard the treating physician’s opinion whether or not that opinion is  
21 contradicted, *Magallenes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989); however, an ALJ may not  
22 reject the treating physician’s opinion if it is contradicted by other physicians’ opinions unless  
23 the ALJ “makes findings setting forth specific, legitimate reasons for doing so that are based on  
24 substantial evidence in the record.” *Id.*, *quoting* *Winans v. Bowen*, 853 F.2d 643, 647 (9th Cir.  
25 1987); *see also* *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 830. “If the treating physicians’ opinions are uncontroverted,  
26 those reasons must be clear and convincing.” *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1285.  
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2 The court finds that the ALJ set forth specific, legitimate reasons, that are based on  
3 substantial evidence in the record, for rejecting Dr. Miyagawa's and Dr. Walker's opinions. The  
4 ALJ explained that the severe limitations Drs. Miyagawa and Walker placed on plaintiff's ability  
5 to stand and walk were contradicted by their own treatment records and diagnoses (AR 33). The  
6 ALJ also rejected the physicians' opinions because plaintiff did not seek consistent treatment for  
7 her physical maladies, and the treatment provided by Dr. Miyagawa and Dr. Walker was often  
8 conservative and appeared to alleviate plaintiff's symptoms. The ALJ also found such severe  
9 limitations to be inconsistent with the "often normal clinical findings." *Id.* These findings are  
10 supported by substantial evidence in the record.  
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12 As described previously, the ALJ summarized plaintiff's medical history from 2003 to  
13 2006 in detail. He discussed the medical treatment and diagnoses she received for her carpal  
14 tunnel, neck and back pain, and plantar fasciitis. He set out how the opinions Drs. Miyagawa and  
15 Walker gave in the "medical opinion re: ability to do work-related activities (physical)" (AR 570-  
16 575) differed from their previous opinions, diagnoses and treatment plans. For example, the  
17 doctors stated that plaintiff could stand and sit less than two hours in an eight hour work day and  
18 would have to change position every five minutes (AR 570 and 573). However, the ALJ noted  
19 that even when plaintiff had an exacerbation of her symptoms, "they were readily treated with  
20 medication, physical therapy, and simple surgery" (AR 32). Both Dr. Walker and Dr. Miyagawa  
21 have generally described plaintiff's neck and back problems as mild. Neither doctor has  
22 recommended that plaintiff have surgery to relieve her neck or back pain. As late as May 31,  
23 2006, Dr. Walker stated that he did not think plaintiff needed surgery to alleviate her back pain  
24 (AR 490). As for plaintiff's carpal tunnel disease, Dr. Miyagawa noted that plaintiff would have  
25 difficulty reaching, handling and fingering due to her carpal tunnel (AR 574). In 2004, Dr.  
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2 Miyagawa noted that plaintiff had a history of carpal tunnel disease, but that it was "currently  
3 stable" (AR 435). Dr. Walker performed surgery on plaintiff's carpal tunnel in January 2006 (AR  
4 494-96). In May 2006, Dr. Walker noted that plaintiff's numbness was improving and that she  
5 only had a little pain in the palm of her hand (AR 490). The ALJ took plaintiff's limitations  
6 caused by her symptoms of carpal tunnel disease into account when he established her RFC.

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8 The ALJ gave specific and legitimate reasons for rejecting Drs. Miyagawa's and Walker's  
9 opinions. The doctors' opinions were contradicted by their own diagnoses and treatment records.  
10 They prescribed only conservative treatment measures to alleviate plaintiff's symptoms. The  
11 doctors described their treatment as often having a positive effect on plaintiff's pain level, and  
12 plaintiff did not consistently seek treatment for her maladies. Additionally, the doctors' opinions  
13 were inconsistent with the objective clinical findings. The ALJ's reasons are supported by  
14 substantial evidence in the record, which the ALJ fully set forth in his decision (AR 21-34).

### 15 16 **C. Plaintiff's Residual Functional Capacity**

17 Plaintiff next contends that the ALJ failed to properly assess her RFC (#9, p. 7). Plaintiff  
18 argues that the ALJ failed to consider all of plaintiff's symptoms because he improperly rejected  
19 the treating physician's opinions, as discussed in section II.B above. Defendant asserts that "the  
20 ALJ is not required to include limitations he finds are unsupported by the record in either the  
21 hypothetical question he presents to the vocational expert or, by implication, in his RFC finding"  
22 (#12, p. 9-10). Defendant maintains that there is substantial evidence in the record to support the  
23 ALJ's rejection of the physicians' opinions. *Id.* p. 10.

24  
25 The regulations define residual functional capacity ("RFC") as the most a plaintiff can still  
26 do despite her physical, mental, non-exertional, and other limitations. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1545; *see*  
27 *also Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 724 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). If, in determining the plaintiff's RFC,  
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1 the ALJ applied the proper legal standards and his decision is supported by substantial evidence  
2 in the record, the court will affirm the ALJ's findings. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1217  
3 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). "It is the responsibility of the ALJ, not the claimant's physician to determine the  
4 residual functional capacity." *Vertigan*, 260 F.3d at 1049.  
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6 As set forth above, the ALJ properly rejected the opinions of Dr. Miyagawa and Dr.  
7 Walker. The ALJ's determination of plaintiff's RFC is supported by substantial evidence in the  
8 record. The ALJ was not required to incorporate the doctors' opinions into his RFC because he  
9 properly discounted them and based his RFC decision on plaintiff's medical records as a whole.  
10 It is the responsibility of the ALJ, not plaintiff's physicians to determine the RFC. As the court  
11 previously stated above, the ALJ was under no obligation to accept the medical opinions of  
12 plaintiff's treating physicians (AR 27-34). The ALJ wrote a detailed summary of plaintiff's  
13 medical history and a detailed analysis of the reasons for his findings. The ALJ properly assessed  
14 plaintiff's RFC.  
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## 17 V. CONCLUSION

18 Based on the foregoing, the court recommends that plaintiff's motion for reversal of the  
19 Commissioner's decision (#9) be **DENIED** and defendant's cross motion to affirm (#12) be  
20 **GRANTED**.  
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22 The parties are advised:

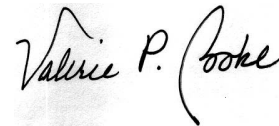
23 1. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c) and Rule IB 3-2 of the Local Rules of Practice,  
24 the parties may file specific written objections to this report and recommendation within ten days  
25 of receipt. These objections should be entitled "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Report and  
26 Recommendation" and should be accompanied by points and authorities for consideration by the  
27 District Court.  
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2       2. This report and recommendation is not an appealable order and any notice of appeal  
3 pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(1) should not be filed until entry of the District Court's  
4 judgment.

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6                                   **IV. RECOMMENDATION**

7           **IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED** that plaintiff's motion for reversal of the  
8 Commissioner's decision (#9) be **DENIED** and defendant's cross motion to affirm (#12) be  
9 **GRANTED**.

10           **DATED:** May 19, 2009.



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13 **UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**  
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